The Prince of Wales in America and Prince Alfred in Africa.

How They Are Received on the Two Continents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AMONG THE F. P. Y.'S.

The Ladies of the Old Dominion in a Ffutter.

Some of the Royal Suite Anxious to Attend a Slave Sale.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE IN PHILADELPHIA

The Preparations for the Reception in the Metropolis.

ACTIVITY OF OUR MODISTES.

Tremendous Sensation Among the Crinolines.

The Great Sale and Display of Costly Jewelry.

THE MILITARY PAGEANT, Ac.,

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 9, 1860. This morning the royal party, accompanied by Mayor Swann, drove around Baltimore, viewing the city in detail. Large crowds were assembled at the hetel and along the streets through which the party passed, and the Prince was frequently cheered. It was rumored that the Prince's hat had been knocked off by an apple thrown from the crowd last night; but this story ranks with that of the Richmond disturbances, and is authoritative-

The ride through the city occupied the time till noon, when the party drove to the depot to take a special train to Philadelphia. On parting with the Mayor the Prince thanked him for his kindness, and expressed his gratification with his orderly and enthusiastic reception, and with the beautiful City of Monuments.

Although a great crowd assembled, few saw the real Prince, but, as at the Opera House the night before, mis took Lord Hinchenbrooke for him, much to my lord's

nodest confusion and subsequent pride.

A greater trest than he had enjoyed before awaited the Prince during his journey to Philadelphia. All along the route the scenery is beautiful, the road running by little exquisite bits of woodland, with embowered lanes, suth Gainsborough painted, and across "runs" or arms of the in with bills, so that the royal party passed most of the time by the car windows, calling to each other, "Isn't that English" — How like a loch in Scotland;" and several declared that now, for the first time, they were really homesick at the sight of landscapes so much

The party did not leave the cars at the Susquebanna river, but were ferried across on a floating railway boat, which was gayly decked with flags. The Prince seemed surprised at this ferry, which carried cars and all, and inquired if there was another in the country, and if it

Here, as at every station along the route, crowds assembled to see him, but had little opportunity. At Wilmington, where it had been arranged to stop for a few moments, the crowd was so great that the royal party did not deem it prudent; and so on went the train, fairly cleaving is way through the dense throng, the Prince bowing his responses to the crowds and cheers from the

The train reached Philadelphia only two minutes be had time. The regulations of the road and other particulars the Herald published yesterday.

All Philadelphia was excited about the election to day,

and the streets, except around the polls, were almost deserte 1.

swarmed to the Continential Hetel to inspect the Prince's splendid apartments, to sit where he was to sit, and begin the excitement a la Japanese. They were escorted in aud out of the rooms in parties of three and four, and seemed to feel easier after the visit. This and a number of let ters directed to the Prince in feminine chirography were the only indications at the hotel that the Prince would arrive. If the ladies only knew the fate of these lettershow they were read by all the suite, laughed at and destroyed as beneath notice—perhaps stationery dealers and post offices would not be so largely patronized.

dollars have been offered for tickets; but none are for sale. The Prince and party have two balcony boxes on either side of the stage, and sit in the middle dress circle during the "Traviata." It is not probable that the Prince will be present during the first opera at all, as it is his custom to arrive very late. The house is decorated with flowers, flags, new chandeliers and devices in gas jets.

The Prince arrived about half past four. was no crowd at the depot or along the streets. The reception at the depot was quite private and informal. The Mayor shook hands with the Prince, and escorted him to his carriage, where a few congratulations were exchanged. The party then drove rapidly to the Continental Hotel, where several hundred persons had assembled. There were no cheers, and but few compli-

mentary remarks greeted the party.

They retired immediately to their rooms, and the Prince did not go out during the evening, spending most of the time observing the humors of the crowd from his window, which afforded a fine view of several election fights and terchlight processions.

To morrow the Prince rides out to see the wonders of

the city, and visits especially Girard College and Independence Hall. Strange that the heir apparent of the British crown should visit the ball where the rebels formed projects which lost his ancestors their finest colonies, and look at the bell which boomed its reply to his ancestor's threats.

The Prince will not go to the aristocratic Point Breeze races, declining, to a card published this afternoon, on

race, occurred fatigue.

To morrow night comes the Opera, a full dress rehearsal of which was given this evening, estakench has invited of which was given this evening. the Prince to a matinie in New York, but the invitation

Was declined for want of time.

The Philacelphians, with democratic aristocrapy, de-cline sitting at the same table with the Prince's footmen, and it is amusing to see some dandided exquisite sit down with one of the servants, suddenly discover his mistake, and rush off with finthed face to another table.

There have been cheers under the Prince's window all night-not for him, but for the Union candidates.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8, 1860.

The Prince of Wales at Church—A Fushimable Congregation of the Old Dominion—The Laties in a Finite at the
Province of Royalty—Relies of Colonial Times Shinon

might—not for him, but for the Union candidates

WHAT THE PRINCE DID AND SAW AT RICHMOND.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE. St. Paul's church in this city yesterday (Sunday). Your correspondent occupied a pea next—but twenty one—to his Royal Highness. The congregation was largely fash-ionable, and of course there was the usual display of innance, and to course the course innal capacy of crinoline, kid gloves, pretty bounets, &c., and the urusal flutter among the ladies of the Old Dominion. Is deed, the lady members of the congregation were in a delightheard, from cradledom up to the present moment. But

carriage afoot was only exceeded by the crowd that pursued him thence to the Capitol after the conclusion of the ordinary service, but before the administration of the sacrament. He was accompanied at this time only by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons and the Mayor of the

They were received on arriving by the Governor of the State, who conducted them, first, into the Hall of Delegates, where an old armchair, formerly that of the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, while this country was a Br tish colony, was pointed out to them; also the full length pertraits, in oil, of the Earl of Chatham, in a Roman toga, and Thomas Jefferson, which were originally bequeathed to the county of Westmoreland, and by the county given to Virginia. Here the crowd jostled the royal party with much rudeness, and it was with difficulty that the few composing it passed into the rotunda, the multitude surg-

The marble statue of Washington, by Houdon, in the centre of this, first attracted their attention. It stood on a pedestal nearly five feet high, which bore on one of its sides an inscription telling that it was creeted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a monument of affection and gratitude, in the year 1778. The figure was clad in the uniform worn by an American

monument of affection and gravitude, in the year 1778. The figure was clad in the uniform wore by an American general during the flavolution.

A marble bust of Lafayette filled one of the eight niches of the surrounding wall, the other seven being empty. The audible remarks of some of the rougher portion of the crowd while the Prince was contempisting Washington were anything but complimentary to the visiters, as representatives of the firthis nation. The rudeness ought to have been control d by the presence of policemen, but unfortunately there was not one in or about the building. The Senate chamber was next entered, a stream of mea and boys peuring in at the same time. They then deceeded the steps to the purtice, from which, owing to the Capitol being situated on an elevated plain near the summit of shockboe Hill, a wide and picturesque view presented itself. The course of the James river was there traceable for miles, and a complete panorame of the city, with all its hill and dale, riveted the eye. On the terrace height in frost was a bronze equestrian statue of Washington, and another of thony Clay.

From this point Redmond had a far more imposing of feet than as viewed from any other perition of the city. The approach by river, however, onimands a still fine prospect; but this vanishes like mirage as the vessel draws alongside the wharf, where all is procate black and white. And now his Royal Highness stepped a hundred yasra into the Governor's bause, where several of the family and friends of the latter were presented, and greeted them cordisity.

The minutes ciapsed before the visiters drove back to the hotel, followed by a rushing mass of people. And the crowd had to be eac unitered at the entrance; and "There he is" was the she ut of a thousand.

After luncheou the Prince, toe Mayor and several of the suite drove to the Holywood Cenetry, a mile out of towas, where, at the monument erecited over the grave of Monroe, the party hattee in respectful silence.

They rubse-questly twisted St. John's church,

false conjectures, and they will consequently forego the sight.

The sons and daughters of light and darkness (I speak of complexous) collected in front of the hotel in large numbers this morning, in order to witness his Rejust Higherest departure, and I again observed that the blacks and the whites manifested an qual currosity to extend a glimpse of our illustrious wisiter; neither is "God's image carved in choss" behind the rest of maskind in opening his mouth and throwing out an idea or two about what he occa. My next letter will be penned in Philadelphis, where I trust, for the credit of the United States, the police will display less brotally and more civility than they did while the Japanese were there, and that the mob will afford the rest of the world some evidence of their civilization.

The special correspondent of the New York Times comthat paper of the 8th inst. Some of it is correct in the main; but, take it all together, it is a mendacious report on the Prince's own word and that of Virginia gentle-men. No person insulted the Prince or offered him an indignity, nor did he visit Robt A Nayo's farm at Pos hatan. The reason why be did not meet with a military reception, or receive a ball, is obvious from the following letter from Lord Lyons to the City Council of Richmond:—

letter from Lord Lyons to the City Council of Richmond.—

Washington, Oct. 5, 1860.

Gertlemen—I have the homer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the day before yesterday's date and to thank you heartly, is the name of Lord Renfrew for the cordial welcome to the city of Richmond which you so kindly offer him. Lord Renfrew is particularly sensitie of the friendly consideration for his wishes, and of the true courtesy which has induced you to absian from display and ceremonous demonstration, and to allow him to visit you in a quiet and unostentations manner as a private gestlemen. Although the character in which he travels, and the very short time which is at his command, make it necessary for him to avoid the reception of formal addresses, he is not on that account unaware of or ungrateful for the respect to the Majesty the Queen, and the cordial friendship for the people of Great Britain, of which so many striking proofs have been given during his wint to the United States He desires especially to express his gratitude for the expression of those statements contained in the respective of the capters of those statements contained in the respective of the capters of those statements contained in the respective of the great respect and respect.

I remain, gentlemen,
With great respect and regard,
Your very humple servant,
LYONS.

Prom the Richmond Daily Despatch, Oct. 8 J
The city was in a romewhat excited condition on Satur
day, in anticipation of the arrival of the Prince of Walsa
It had been announced that the royal party would proba
bly arrive about six o'clock in the evening, and the
charming weather gave everybody who chose to avail
themselves of it an opportunity for going out. By four
o'clock a large crowd had assembled on Broad street, in
the neighbor hood of the Fredericaburg depot, in the er-

bly arrive about six o'clock in the evening, and the charming weather gave everybody who chose to avail themselves of it an opportunity for going out. By four o'clock a large crowd had assembled on Broad street, in the neighborhood of the Fredericaburg depot, in the expectation of obtaining a view of the distinguished stranger and his suite. In accordance with a previous arrangement, however, not generally known, the Committee of Reception and some hundred citizens reparted to the Central Fair Grounds, while multitudes in the city vainty awaited the arrival of the special train. A namber of ojem barouches and other carriages were on the Fair Grounds, near the northern entrance, but the special control of the committee of the locometive was heard in the distance, and the cry of 'Here they come' was a signal for a sensation, upon which everybody crowded up to get an eligible position. The train stopped in front of the entrance, when the Mayor of Richmond and some members of the committee entered the car, the ceremony of introduction took place, and the Prince was welcomed to the metropolis of Virginia. Then, leaning upon the arm of the Mayor, the royal visiter was conducted rapidly to a barouche in waiting his suite as rapidly followed, and took soats in the carriages designated. The movement was executed so quickly that few persons bould discorn the features of the Prince or any of his party. All the special tors could beast of was having seen a young gentleman in a light oversack and white hat, whom they took to be the Prince of Wales, pass hashily by in the twilight, and with many expressions of disappointment, for the young Prince was conducted in through the private door suderable crowd had collected at the Exchange and Ballard House, but there was another disappointment for the private door of the latter building, while attention was generally directed towards the main entrance. The British dag waved over the building, and the American colors over the Exchange, and everything within was in perfect readinese

the beautiful accessry to be witnessed from various joints.

This morning, at nine o clock, the Prince and suite will leave the city in an extra train for Acquia Creek, where the revenue cutter awaits them, to convey them back to Washington, from which place they will take the care for Baltimore, where they are expected to night.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL PARTY AT BALTIMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL PARTY AT BALTIMORE.

[From the Raittmore Advertiser, Oct. 8.]

The programme of movements of the Prince of Wales and the distinguished gentlemen who compose his suite bave been so frequently changed that it is rather difficult to used-stand them. In the first place, however, we may stand them. In the first place, however, we may stand them. In the first place, however, we may stand them. In the first place, however, we may stand them in the first place, however, we may stand the manner of the party to Norfoix and Fortum them the country of the party to Norfoix and Fortum them the stand was and Fortum them the stand of the water at night, however safe it really is. He will, therefore, return from Richmond to Baltimore by railroad. On Saturday the courier of the party arrived here, for the nikting of necessary arrangements. He proceeded to the Gilmor House and selected a num her of the most elegantly furnished apartments in that fine hotel. The Prince will occupy the suite of rooms which have accommodated many distinguished persons, including the Japanese Ambaseadoes and Hon Judge Douglas. Yesterday a destant was received from the Gen. Robert Bruce, dated Railmore of stating that the party would reach Baltimore at six o'clock Monday evening. If so, it is likely that they will pass over the Washington Branch Railroad in the regular train, as up to last evening no arrangement had been made with the railroad company for an extra once The whole party have been invited by Mesars. Ulman and Strakesch to attend the Opera at the Front street theater. They will probably leave here about noon tomorrow for Philadelphia.

The Marquies and Marchloness of Chandos, accompanied by Miss Earle and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tootals, of Eagland, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from Washington, and have a superb sutt of rooms at the Entaw House. Lord Chandos is understood to be quite pleased with his visit to the States, and proposes to take a look at Baltimore to day, and proceed to Philadelphia to morr

## THE RECEPTION IN NEW YORL.

THE BALL IN THE METROPOLIS.

SATION AMONG THE CRINOLINES—ACTIVITY OF THE MODISTES—IMMENSE SALE OF JEWELRY. The grand ball to be given on the 11th to the Prince of Wales has done more towards emptying the shelves of city fealers in dry goods and jowelry than the aggregate ball of five seasons could have done. Remote preparations given in anticipation of the event, and Paris has been fortunate possessors to outvie all others on this great oc casion. Even while we write fabrics are arriving mor expensive and resherché than any that has yet appeare the market, to the great delight of the anxious fashion ables who have been waiting for their arrival in mingle hope and treplantion. For the next two days the dress makers will have a busy time of it, for these goods have all to be made up for the ball, and on such an occasion a disappointment would be equivalent to a death warrant The storekeepers, calculating on the ball, have given larger orders for expensive dress goods than usual; and we have no doubt the result will be an assemblage of gorgeous dresses such as has never been witnessed in New York before. No lady will permit berself to be outshone on such an occasion if she can prevent it, and when impelled by such a powerfu motive as the desire for pre eminence what will not Ne York lastics achieve? They have not now to contest the palm of superiority with provincial riva's, in triumph over whom they could gain no glory, while

A sort of halo round their vanquished foe. The struggle now is among themselves. It is a sort o intersective conflict, a social strife, in which all the con testants are equally skilful and equally experienced, and in which it will be a difficult thing for one person to attain distinction, and almost impossible to ac triumph. As every lady understands theroughly the exigencies of the case, and shrinks from being over shadowed, strenuous exertions have been made to discover what she has got to contend with, what hidden resources other ladies may possess, what unknown forces they may be able to bring into the field, what unsuspected means they may have at their dis-poral, what untold hopes they cherish and what presumptuous desires they entertain. The exertions used to obtain information on these important points, in order to head off a dangerous rival, or, rather, the stratagems re and would supply politicians and warriors with many serviceable hint on the science of engineering and stratake any interest in such trifles, for each gentleman is terest should appear to advantage, and not be eclipsed by any of their "particular friends." When the bills come to be footed up it will be quite time enor grumble at expense and decry extravagant habits. At the present moment every feeling is merged in a desire to do bonor to the occasion, and to be in a condition to court scrutiny and to defy criticism. This is the duty of the bour; and who knows how great the reward may bet—perhaps dancing with the Prince himself.
There is no doubt that the ladies who
dance with his Royal Highness—or perhaps, in deference
to the royal incognito, we should say Baron Ronfress—will be the observed of all observers, and their toilets will attract more than usual attention. When it is recollected that all the motives to which we have referred, from the love of precedence down to the desire of being equal to the opportunity, tend to the same end, we need not wonder that there has been an unusual demand for expensive goods, and that the only trouble the dealers have had to contend with was the difficulty of procuring goods rich enough and elegant enough to satisfy the exigeant tastes of our New York belies. Indeed, on one point, all deal-ers agree, viz. the higher the price the quicker the sale. We have seen the materials of which many of the

We have seen the materials of which many of the dresses for the coming ball are to be made, some of them heavy moire antique, others of light gausy tulie, but all the richest and best of their kind. Dark colored moire antiques and watered silks have been bought generally by elderly ladies, and trimmed, as they are, with deep flounces of Chantilly or Brussels lace, they have a look of rich yet quiet ele gance that will serve admirably as a sober background for the lighter and gayer colored dresses that will be brought out in full relief by the myriad gaslights in the Academy of Music on the eventful night of the ball. But Academy of Music on the eventful night of the bail. But the same materials, in light colors, have been equally run upon by the young, and, in truth, nothing could be more exquisite than some specimens we have seen, par-ticularly white watered silk and moire antique, of a delicate fleur de peche color. That every dry goods dealer in the city has made purchases and given orders of late with reference to the 11th is evident from a casual inspection of the goods, and we were not, therefore, surprised to find in Stewart s a supply that might make the firmest mind unsettled and the contest ju'gment undecided. One dress of rich Magenta crimson, worth \$150, was strikingly beautiful. The flounces, which were five in number, were bordered with bouquets of velvet flowers, set a little apart, and connected with feetcone resembling lacework. The effect of this on the deep-tened ground color was very fine, and the isolation of the bouquets, by softening down the esuberant brilliancy of the de sign, removed the only objection to which it might be considered liable. The trimming was of the same style as the flounces, but narrowed down to a suitable width This pattern was reproduced in different colors, emerald green, pale blue, &c. Other styles had seven flunces, the upper one deeper than the rest, in order to avoid the ungraceful appearance of a frill round the waist. Another style peculiar and striking was formed of alternate stripes of watered silk, pink, blue or green, and white satin sprinkled with bunches of glowing flowers. Sometimes the watered stripe was narrow and the alter sate one of silk. To our mind this was a prettier combination, and one of this style, with violet stripes en closing thickly scattered flowers upon a ground of snow white taffeta, struck us as particularly beautiful. White moire antiques, sprinkled over with buds and blossoms, and divided by narrow lines of Magenta crimson, had a stately and withal a delicate effect. Tulle drosses, cm broidered in gold and formed with double skirts, have been much in request with purchasers of late, and without doubt will response to advantage on the boards of the Academy on Friday night. There is a kind of siry, Scatter grace about these lighter fabrics which fully com pensates for their lack of other qualities.

The Vanderbilt has among her freight some of the most costly dresses ever imported into this country,

which have been bought for the establishment of Lord & Taylor, and which the inexerable Custom House officials have not yet handed over to the owners, despite their urgent entreaties, and the anxiety and impatience of the hundreds of fair expectants, who have been on tiptoe during the last four or five weeks in regard to them. There is not a fashionable establishment in the city that

has not something especial for the ball—either dresses, laces, trimmings, fans, flowers, coffures, or the hundred and one articles which are indispensable on such an occasion. Among these may be included opera closks, of which Beekman has a great variety on exhibition. They are of different shapes— some with hoods, others with berthas—but the majority are made in the Arab style, which is so popular at present in every material. In color they are all alike, being invariably white; but this rule is not absolute with regard to trimming, which is sometimes white and gold, or cherry color and gold, or white and blue, or Mag and white, or, in short, any color that a lady may facey or that will harmonize with her dress. The closk, with trimmings and tassels of entire white, will have a decided advantage over the mixed colors in agreeing with any, or rather every style of dress and headdress, which must also be taken into consideration, and which might considerably complicate the diffi-culty. In Macy's they have some rich and beautiful Chantilly, Brussels and points d'applique flounces, for ball dresses; point lace of different kinds for trimming, and bouquets and coiffures of rare and exquisite flowers. Among the goods which have been shown to us 'n ferent establishments as suitable for ball dresses, or as having been purchased for the 11th, we would particu larize a moire antique, of an exquisite fleur de peshe color, which we saw in Lambert's, and a white watered silk, which we were assured had been most extensive patronized. All the fashionable colors are produced in this material—Magenta, Marguerite, violets, maize and peach bioseom. In the same establishment they had also these white taffetas, sprinkled over with bouquets of bright flowers, and some rich dark silks, with velves flounces, intended for elderly ladies. We saw here, and also in Strang & Adrianco's, white silks, with velvet bou quets of the same pure color, which look elegant and distingué. They have in the last mentioned establishment some splendid white rep silks, som colored taffetas and white silks, with tiny bouquets of the popular Magenta color.

A GOLDEN HARVEST FOR THE JEWELLERS During the past three or four weeks the jewellers have been doing an immense business. Never before was there such a profitable season for them, and in some in stances they find it almost impossible to keep pace with the demands that are daily made for the rarest and most costly ornsments. One firm alone, that of Tiffany & Co. have sold in two weeks necklaces, bracelets, tlaras, brooches, &c., to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while other establishments have comin for their share of the golden harvest. The ladies ap pear to have been seized with a sudden mania for the most costly articles of jewelry, and nothing less than diamonds and pearls will satisfy them in the way of precious stones. In a former article we decribed a necklace of diamonds called by the appropriate title of la rivière water, and there were over a dozen ladies inthem all to buy it, there was, as may supposed, considerable disappointment. However, it may be well for them to know that there are others of a simi lar description now on hand at the same place. It is curious to observe how eager the fair pure their chase after the greatest novelties and latest stylesand magnificence of her jewelry. In fact it would seem as if the value of this now indispensable portion of their attire were to settle the question of pre-eminence, for never was there such rivalry exhibited before as has been displayed in the preparation for the great event. The impulse which has been given to the business has also in augurated a new era, and we have no doubt the time will come when some of our wealthlest ladies may vie in the value and extent of their bijouterie with some of the wealthiest of their titled sisters in any of the Kuropean courts. Fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars for a necklaco is getting to be quite an ordinary affair, and we should not be surprised one of these days to hear of forty or fifty thousand dollars being paid for a full set. In no other department of manufactures or art is there such variety, or such a wide field for the display of artistic taste and it genuity. It would be impossible to follow the noveities and changes that are constantly taking place in these exquisite products of buman genius and skill, for no matter wha may be said to the contrery, as works of art they are deserving of all the praise that has been bestowed upon them. In the establishment already named they have disposed of nearly two dozen diamond brooches, varying in price from one thousand to two thousand five hundred ars. These are made in every style in clusters, beaut fully disposed, the brilliants set so as to flash out their varied buss with every motion of the wearer. Some sgain are formed to represent a branch, with buds and leaves, on which the brilliants sparkte like the glascing rays of the sun on the dimpled surface of a stream. A brooch, which is perhaps the most costly thing of the kind that will be worn at the ball, and which is valued at five thousand dollars, will attract a large share of attention. In the centre is a gorgeous Oriental opal, a little over an inch in diameter, surrounded by two circles of brilliants, which are in striking contract with the chameleon stone. Of neck laces the vale was no less extensive, and, as we have said, of pearls and diamonds are in great demand, and they are splendid specimens of jeweiry. In the establishment of Ball, Black & Co. we saw a

In the establishment of Ball, Black & Co. we saw a diamond set worth twenty-five thousand dollars, which was deservedly the cynosure of wondering eyes. The bracelet was a perfect la rivere, and glittered and sparkled beneath the light, flashing upon the sight with a brilliancy that only the best diamonds possess. An opal cameo brooch was one of the novelties on exhibition at this house, and viewed as a work of art alone, it was a perfect gem. The opal was set round with a border of brilliants, and the whole was about an inch and a half in diameter. This brooch was worth twenty-five hundred dollars. Another brooch, which was at the five hundred dollars. Another brooch, which was at the five hundred dollars. Another broom, which was at the same time both chaste and gorgeous, was made so as to represent a branch, with leaves and buds and pendant aprays, and was valued at three thousand five hundred dollars. It was one of the most deservedly admired ornaments of the kind which we have seen. There were s number of the kind which we have seen. There were a number of amethyst camees, which will doubtiese be much worn, as they promise to become favorite orna-ments. In rings the display was very fine, and there was one with a single diamond which alone was worth twenty three hundred dollars. A sechlars of pearls and diamonds, a work of art of much merit, was one of the gens on exhibition at this establishment, and it possessed one novel feature which renders it particularly appropriate for the ball. This was an imitation of the Prince of Wales' plume. A pretty conceit designed for a broach consisted of the same plumes, with the well known motte, "Ich dien," bereath them. A brooch, with a gigautic carbuncle set round with brilliants, was one of the novelties in the lies of jewelry, and will doubtless make its appearance at the ball. In headdresses there will be a great display, and

of jewelry, and will doubtless make its appearance at the bail. In headdresses there will be a great display, and the same extravagance is exhibited in these as in other articles of jewelry. A diadem formed of flowers and leaves, on which glistened innumerable diamonds of all forms and sizes, cost three thousand five hundred dollars. In Burrs' we were shown many novelties, among which was a bracelet which is worthy of more than a passing notice. The centre piece or medsilion consists of a cluster of diamonds, and is about two and a half lockes in diemeter. The berder surrounding this cluster represents a vine, made of gold and enamel, and studded with brilliants. In the centre of the cluster is a large brilliant of peculiar beauty. The cluster itself is composed of two wheels, which are respleaded with brilliants, and which are made to revolve in two different directions by an ingenious mechanical contrivance similar to the works of a watch. These wheels run for two hours without stopping, and the works can he sat in operation by a small watch key. The effect produced by the revolving wheels, studed with brilliants, is very striking. The brocches, necklaces and other ornaments exhibited a time establishment were both varied and beautiful, but it would be impossible in an article of this length to give anything like a detailed description of them. Our fair readers must therefore rest content for the present with these we have described.

It has been suggested in several quarters that as but a very small number of invitations can be issued to the ball on Friday night, the Academy should be open for the inspection of the outside public, who could thus have an poportunity to inspect the decoartions. A promeaside concert on Saturday evening, with the ball music has been proposed.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY PREPARATIONS,
READQUARTERS THEN REGISTRY HUMBERS,
NEW YORK, Oct 5, 1860
In compliance with division orders, this regiment will
parade in full uniform (blue trousers), on Thursday,
Ostober 11, to take part in the demonstration to the Prime
of Wales The assembly will be within Madison park,
at ten o'clock A M. By order of S Brooke Postley, Colonel Commanding Third regiment Hussars, N Y S M.
E LYON, Adjutant.

HEAPQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, }
WASHINGTON REPLEM, NEW YORK, Oct 8, 1860. }
ant to division and brigade orders, this regimen

will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, on Thursday, the 11th inst. The regimental line will be formed in Great Jones street—right on Broad way—at ten o'clock A. E. (promptly). The non commissioned staff officers will report to the Adjutant on the formation ground. Company S. Cat. Peter Rath, will receive the colors from the Oslonel's quarters, in time to escort them to the paradground. The leader of the band, and Drum Major and Sergent Color Bearer will report to Capt Rath for duty. The field and staff officers will assemble at the Colonel's quarters, and staff officers will assemble at the Colonel's quarters, find united o'clock A. M. By order of Homer Boutwick, Colonel Commanding Eleventh regiment.

GEO. A. RAYMOND, Adjutant.

GEO. A. RAYMOND, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDER. NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTT-FIFTE REGIMENT, I.

New York, Oct. 6, 1860. J.

The regiment will assemble, in full uniform, with knapsacke slung, for inspection and review, on Thursday, the 11th itst. Regimental line will be formed on the Battery at half-past eight-o'clock A. M. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at the same place and time. Immediately after inspection the regiment will join in the parade for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By order of Eugene Le Gal, Colonel Commanding.

G. J. Dz La Figaniere, Adjutant.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST SPRINKLING THE STREETS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1860 Would it not be well for you to suggest to our city Would it not be well for you to suggest to our city authorities that if they would dispense with the street sprinkling process on the day of the reception of the Prince of Wales they would add vory materially to the appearance of our military? The Russ pavement, when wet, is very slippery, making it very difficult for the men to march well, and rendering it almost impossible for them to keep a good alignment. If we wish the Prince to see our volunteer force, and to form any opinion of them, we certainly wish hin to form a good one, and, on the principle that "a stitch in time saves nine," I write to you believing that a word from you would bring the materio the attention of the proper parties, and perhapperevent the sprinkling, thereby not only adding to the comfort of the men, but also preventing much disorder and confusion in the ranks, which other size must occur.

AN OFFICER OF THE FOURTA BRIGADE.

THE FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The above committee, composed of five members of the Board of Foremen and Engineers, met last evening at the Chief Engineer's office, Elizabeth street, to make final arrangements for the grand parade in honor of the Prince

of Wales. Chief Engineer Decker presided.

It was reported that about half a dozen visiting companies would be present to join in the parade. They will be placed on the right of the line. The committee decided that the line shall form on Fourteenth street, right resting on Tenth avenue. The line of march will be through Four-teenth street to Fourth avenue, up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty third street to Madison avenue, up Madison avenue to Twenty sixth street, avenue, up Madison avenue to Twenty-sixth street, through Twenty-sixth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue (coasing in review before the Prince at the Fifth avenue Hotel) to Fouriteenth street, through Fouriers, through the Bowery to Chatham street, through the Bowery to Chatham street, through Chatham street, and it all probability the procession will be over at eleven o'clock.

o'clock.

The Chief reported that he had procured sixteen banks and that ten bands had been engaged by various compa-

and that ten bands had been engaged by the late hour in arranging the procession. There will be ten divisions, comprising about one huadred companies. It will be published in full by Thursday morning.

The torches have all been procured, and will be filled and delivered at the various engine, hose and book and ladder company houses on Saturday morning.

It is intended that the old Fire Department Banner shall be carried in the line by one of the companies.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS. GENERAL ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Police Superintendent Kennedy yesterday issued the following order for the police regulations of the Prince's reception in this city:-

reception in this city:—

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 233.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, }

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1860.

Captain ——, Precinct:—The Metropolitan police force detailed under General Order No. 232 to perform excert and guard duty on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales in the city of New York, on the 11th inst., are erjoined to strictly enforce the requirements of the order of Major General Sandford (General Order No. 6), in keeping all the streets and places through which the line of march extends clear of people and vabicles from curb to curb. In order to aid the force in the performance of their duty, the proprietors of omnibus lines are requested to instruct their drivers not to go below the Park on Broadway after twelve o'clock moon on the day of reception. Good order must be preserved during the parade; and every person who shall violate is must be instantly arrested and held in custody at the nearest station house until after the parade is over, and then disposed of according to law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CAPPENTER, Inspector.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUTTER HARRIET LANE. The United States steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, Capt. John Fausce, arrived at her anchorage off the Battery yesterday morning at one o'clock, having been but forty-three hours from Washington, where she has been in the service of the Prince of Wales. She was formally turned over to the Prince for his special use by the President in person, and will proceed on Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, to douth Amboy, to reserve the Prince, who will arrive at that point at ten o'clock. After the grand ball he will visit West Point, and probably Kings ton, in the cutter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION AT

When ten days shall have passed we shall be in the midst of a Prince of Wales seesation, such as experienced by many sister cities successively before us. Beyond the ball and review, nothing has as yet been definitely determined upon but the Executive Committee as the ball and review, nothing has as yet been definitely determined upon; but the Executive Committee are actively regaged in preparing for a celebration which shall redourd to the credit of the city and afford pleasure to the reyal gurst and his suite. The distribution of tickets for the ball will be commenced to day at the office of the treasurer, W. B. Fowle, Jr., No 24 City Exchange, Devoschire a rest. The demand has been very large. Among the invited guests are the President of the United States, Miss Lane, Secretary Cass, Governor of the British Provinces, Foreign Ministers at Washington, Earl of Mugrave and Constress of Mugrave Marquis and Lady Chandes, Sir Henry Bolland, the Mayors of Fredrickton, St. John, N. B., Ballitz, Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton; General Trollope, and also sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars, who is now commander in chief of the army in Canada, and in military rank is accord only to the Duke of Cambridge. The levitations have been necessarily limited, and in this vicinity only the Governor and Mrs. Bonks and the British Consul at this port have been invited.

The Committee on Decerations have adecided the december of the control of the consultation of the committee on December have adecided the december of the committee on December have adecided the december of the committee on December have adecided the december of the Committee on December have adecided the december of the Committee on December have adecided the december of the Committee on December of the Committ

Duke of Cambridge. The levitations have been necessarily limited, and in this vicinity only the Governor and Mrs. Banks and the British Consul at this port have been invited.

The Committee on Decorations have adopted the design submitted by Mr. Shutz and Mr. Roethe, who have undertaken the work. From a glance at the work laid out, it carnot fail to give to the Academy a truly magnificent appearance. It would seem imprecible to eclipse for mer cff rite, but money will work wonders. There is to be no use made of bunting or flags, but veives, silk, satin and Bowers, employed by an astist, will impart a novel and rich appearance to the auditorium. The "red walls" are to disappear, and a French gray will be given to them, which absorbs less light. The corridors and raisons will also be improved in appearance, and a large entrance made to the floor from the tobby opposite the grand staircase. This latter idea is a grand one, for instant of going down two steps and up three to pass from corridors to ball room, the Prince and others may pause through a handeame arch in the centre—in the construction of which destruction of the brick wall for a short distance only will be required. Another admirable suggestion—we believe it has not been adopted as yet—is that the hest scente artists obtainable be capaged to paint a representation of Windows Castle for the back, or farther end, of the ball room.

The music has been engaged, and Carl Zerralm is to be the oldy distance, with the Germania Band increased to Flaty pieces. Genome's Bacd, for the paint year—of the promens to and marches.

The following is a letter from our venerable fellow citizen, Bon. Jonish Quincy, now in his eighty ninth year—of paying the promens to and marches.

The following is a letter from our venerable fellow citizes, Bon. Jonish Quincy, now in his eighty ninth year—of the red of the ball to be given the Frince of Wales in this city—of consists of the bank Quincy and paying the promens to a few promesses of the Executive Commutice of the ball to be g

EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[From the Portiand Argus, Oct 8]

We are informed by the British consul, sturray, that the royal squadron to receive the Prince of Wales will arrive in Portland on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The squadron consents of the Hero, sinety guas, Cam. Seymour, Arladne, twenty six guas, Capt Vazsitart: Flying Fish, etg guas, Commander Cave, to be followed by admiralStr Alexander Mine, with his fleg ship Nite, ninety one gains, and the Styr, of six guas. The presence of this floet of British was resease in our harbor will be an occurrence of great interest in over point of view. As a mere naval display it will surpass anything before seen in our waters. As a token of the friendly relations existing between two great nations the event will derive its chief interest. No such force has ever before entered American waters, except with hostile surpass. Now it to sween extending the hand of friet debing and hespeaking the outstration of kindly feelings. Let us boalt it as such, and do our part to reciprocate the friendly manifestations. It is meet that the prople of the two frees, and greatest nations on earth should cataryte those amicable relations which a common origin, a common binguings and common interests teach to be mer dety, as we have no doubt it will be as much the pleasure of our people to do.

OPINIONS AT HOME.

OPINIONS AT HOME.

THE NEW YORK BALL TO THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AN ENGLISH FOUNT OF VIEW.

[From the Boston correspondence to the London Post.]

When a sistocracy of New York city" are preparing to give the Prince of Wales a very "exclusive" reception at their ball, which is to take place on the 12th of October. They have a committee o 400 persons, who pay 710 each for the privilege of exclusiveness, in return for which they are to have seven tickets a piece, which they are to give to whom they please; but a select committee will decide upon the adminatibility of the persons who shall be favored with tickets. The number of persons at the ball is limited to 3,000, so that the "free list" will contain but 200 names. It is estimated that the total expenditure will exceed balf a million of dollars, and that the display of jewelry and so forth will exceed anything of the kind ever before seen in America. Provided there shall be me tawdriness this will be all very well; but for a long time to come America must be behind even second rate European countries in such displays; but she can show as many beautiful women as any other country, and with them any ball is sure to be a success, if it be on a sufficiently large scale. They can do things well in New York when the leaders of good society choose to act, and I believe that they have the lead on this occasion. They have existed through two centuries of American life, but who know from whom they sprang, in Holiand, England or France. The Revolution destroyed some families there, but others survived the storm, and have ever since flourished. The mass of wealth, however, is in the hands of now men, most of whom are not New Yorkers by birth. I am not aware that anything has been done in Boston with regard to the Prince's visit; but then, we are not zo "joudt' as our New York cotemporaries, taking matters more quietly than they take them. They say that we take everything "hard," which may be true, as there is something stiff about Boston society, which is probably what they

## THE OTHER PRINCE.

Primes Alfred at the Cape of Good Hope.

[From the London News, Sept. 23]

We announced yeste-day the arrival at Plymouth of the mail steamship Phobe from the Cape of Good Hope, her dates being simon's Bay, august 21; 8t. Helens, Aug. 20; Ascencion, Sept. 3.

The most important event in the Cape colony history for the past month has been the visit of his Boyal Highness Prince Alfred, as we have aircasy stated. The Euryalus arrived in Simon's Bay on Tuesday, the 24th July, and the Primes landed and made a public entree into Cape Town on the following day, attended by his Excellency Town on the following day, attended by his Excellency the Governor, Sir George Grey, Major Cywell, and the Licuterant Governor, General Wynyard. The welcome which greeted his Boyal Highness on his arrival, on his landing, and throughout his tour through the colony has been of the most cortial and enthagastite character; Englishmen, Dutchmen, Malays, Mexambiques and Hottonicts uniting in the mest perfect harmony in a long series of right loyal rejoicings. During the Prince's stay at Cape Iown he visited every object of interest in the town and neighborhood. The volunteers and regulars were reviewed in his prefence, and a sham fight performed. The last three days were devoted by him to an excurs on through some of the most productive, romantion and historically interesting districts of the colony. On the 2d of August his Royal Highness left for Algon Bay, secumpanied by the Governor and Lecutemant-Governor. He lanced in Port Elizabeth on his birthday, August 6, reached Graham's Town on the 9th, was to be at Natal before the lat of September and was expected back in Table Ray by the 3d. At the Pauri, Drakenstein, and Sellenbesch, Le was received by the descendants of the old Dutch settlers and French refugees with a most brown by the capital of the newly constituted colony of British Kaffaria. The British population, which preponderate largely in those from the result of the provenent to do honor to the Prince. From Kaffarja the Proyal p Dutch element, so far as it exists as a distinct element at al, we sequally demonstrative; while the native races of Kafiirs, Fingo, a, and Hottentois had joined with heart and voice in every movement to do honor to the Prince. From Kafiirs in the royal party had crossed the frontier and priceeded to Handfuland, to gratify the old sage, and faithful their Moshesh with as interprise. There there were to pass through the independent Duich republic, the Orange free state, where though they would meet with rough boors, they were likely to meet with a most hospitable reception, the Frone State Volksraad having given carte blanche to Pretorious to spend as much money as he picased in celebrating the Prince's visit beyond the Orange river. His Royal Highness was daily expected there when the post left (August 10). From thence the royal party were to cuter Natal, traverse it downwards to the sea, and embarking on beard the Eoryalus at D'Urban, return to Cape Town about the Sh September. Some doubts were being expressed that this latter part of the programmathe proceeding to Natal overland—would be carried out, from letters having been received by the authorities in cape Town stating that the Frince and party might be expected to return on the lat of September. However, as no orders have been received countermanding the arrangements, these doubts appear groundless. The Licuteuat Governor and his staff were not to accompany the royal party farther than King William's Town, but to return thence, embark on board the Eoryalus, leaving there is not proved in the town of the Arrangements, these doubts appear groundless. The Licuteuat Governor and his staff were not to accompany the royal party farther than King William's Town, but to return thence, embark on board the Eoryalus, leaving there so no statistant surgeon of the Euryalus, leaving there is not proved himself a first rate rider, and sent back the great with the state of the foundation stone of the four the cape, two bods and some bares, to the Euryalus, to cheer the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence. The Prince was also to lay the foundation stone of a new sailor's home, both stone to be hild with full Masonio boars, the Masonio body having provided for the latter occasion a trowel of pure gold and of equinite workmanship. In addition the Prince was to inaugurate the new public library building by laying on its abelieve the first book, a magnificently illuminated edition of the New Testamont, presented by Sir George Grey. There was also to be a grand carnival, ball, illumination, and recasts, on the

magniticently illuminated edition of the New Testament, presented by Sir George Grey. There was also to be a grand carnival, bail, illumination, and regatia, on the Prince's return to Cape fown.

The following is the address which, on the 27th of July, was presented by the President and members of the legislative Conneil. The depotation consisted of Sir W. Hodges, President; the Hon Mesera, Stein, De Roubaix, H. G. Jarvis, J. H. Wicht and De Welt. Mr. Cl. Wylde, Clerk of the Council, and the Usher of the Black Rod. The fellowing was the address.—

May it please your Roy at Highness—We, the President and members of the Legislative Council beg respectfully to tender your Royal Highness—We, the President and members of the Legislative Council beg respectfully to tender your Royal Highness our hearty welcome on the ampleious occasion of your visit to the colony of the Cape of Good Hop. But while we congratulate your Royal Highness on your safe arrival amongst us, we also offer, through you, our heartieft acinomized for the kind consideration of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, who has been pleased to permit a member of her family to take a loading part, on the dutant shores of Southern Africa, in the lumageration of a great public work, and thus to give, as it were, a new impulse to trade, commerce and civilization. We assure your Royal Highness that we duly appreciate so gralifying an act of condecension, and that it will materially contribute to stimulate the people of this colony of a constitution founded upon the basis of that so universally caloged and respected by the people of the nother country, we bumbly and respectfully trust that the condition, political and respected by the people of the mother country, we bumbly and respectfully trust that the condition, political and respected by the people of the mother country, we bumbly and respectfully trust that the condition, political and respected by two political was a formatical and properlies the benefits the people of the mother country, we have done t

temped the advantages of peace and civilization.

The reply made by His Royal Highness was as follows:

Mr. Francast And Gantages—I thank you for your good wisher that I may chop beach and happiness during the whole the Parisment and people of this country for having kindly spared no exertions to secure these for me. I hope, with you, that I may screen in deriving that advantage and experience from my tor in this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony which it seems so well calculated to allow the this colony who have received me so warmly, and whose allowing part to the inseguration of the break water about to be commenced in Table flay, as I shall thus be able to identify myself more closely with the people of this colonic regard for the Queen I shall have great pleasure in making known to her Najesty.

The municipality of Cape Town also presented an address, in which they said—

The three great elements which form the mass of our people cannot that regard your Royal Highness with peculiar interest. The descendants of the French refuses, the descendant of the House of Brusswick the bulwark of religious liberty, while the descendants of the French refuses, the descendant of the House of Brusswick he bulwark of religious liberty, while the descendants of the French refuse country men of the Royter and Blake, of Nelson and Tromp, of Taenan and Cock, will hall the sailor prince who has relected for the scene of his future career the fellow country men of the Royter and Blake, of Nelson and Tromp, of Taenan and Cock, will hall the sailor prince who has rejected abroad. These three elements are now happily united in one generous people, flourishing under the benign and fostering and of your grateful